

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AN AMERICAN INTERNAL POLICY.

FIRST—PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

SECOND—DESTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL TRUSTS.

THIRD—A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

FOURTH—ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

FIFTH—NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

SIXTH—CURRENCY REFORM.

SEVENTH—NO PROTECTION FOR OPPRESSIVE TRUSTS.

"TRUSTS ARE NECESSARY," SAYS ARCHBOLD.

The testimony of themselves loose from the coils of the city, Mr. John D. Archbold, one of the money kings of the Standard Oil Company, before the Industrial Commission in Washington, is interesting as showing the strange ideas that trust magnates have of their own virtue and charity.

Mr. Archbold says in effect that the Standard Oil Company has improved the quality and greatly reduced the price of oil; that the outcry against trusts does not come from the "great, busy industrial masses;" that this outcry is a veritable attack on thrift and enterprise, and that to impose restrictive legislation would mean a "frightful step backward in the commercial development of the country."

Let us deal with Mr. Archbold's propositions in series:

As to the reduced price of oil—the people of this country have paid into the coffers of the Standard Oil Company in six years \$50,000,000 in dividends, on a capital of \$97,000,000, issued on a plant worth at the outside only \$20,000,000. In addition, the Trust has had millions left for its construction account.

The people of this country have paid into the coffers of this Trust a total profit of \$500,000,000 on stock that is watered 50 per cent. Does this look like cheap oil?

Thus the "great industrial masses" have put into Mr. Archbold's hands the very weapons with which, under the guise of "development," he threatens to ruin them.

Has not Mr. Archbold heard the outcry of the masses against trusts? It is inevitable that in proportion as the trusts are enabled to absorb the wealth produced by the people just in that proportion will the "great, busy industrial masses" be forced to buckle dumbly to their work without complaint.

Mr. Archbold alleges that the outcry against trusts is an attack on thrift and enterprise. Stand forth, Mr. Archbold, and answer these questions:

Is not the Standard Oil Trust a garrotter of private thrift and enterprise? Has it not ruined independent dealers by the hundred? Is a monopoly that sells oil to one man for even cents and to his next door neighbor for ten cents "developing" the country equitably?

Do not trusts such as the Standard Oil Company prevent the development of the country's resources by the many and place it in the hands of the few?

Are not these great combinations of capital called trusts gradually packing Senates, Cabinets and courts with men who will do their bidding, and who are in sympathy with monopolies?

And what remedy is there in the law for producers and consumers when these powerful trusts can raze a man up and down through the courts until he is ruined?

If, under existing conditions, restrictive legislation against trusts is a "frightful step backward," by all means let us turn our face to the past, and step along rearward, with our coat tails toward the sun of the coming century.

GLAD THEY WERE ANNEXED.

In 1903 St. Louis is to celebrate the centennial of the Louisiana purchase with an exposition which she fondly expects to surpass the World's Fairs of Chicago and Philadelphia.

In 1803 St. Louis was bought from France, along with the rest of the Louisiana territory, the whole constituting an area much surpassing that of the country which bought it. That was our first national expansion. The people of the Louisiana country were not asked whether they wanted to become Americans or not, and most of them bitterly opposed the transfer. Now their descendants are preparing to join in celebrating its centennial.

In 1938 there will be a World's Fair at Manila, to celebrate the centennial of the annexation of the Philippines to the United States, and jubilant addresses will be delivered by the descendants of such of Aguinaldo's generals as have the good sense to get out of danger in time to survive and raise families.

THE COUNTRY FOR THE PEOPLE.

Now that the Summer of 1899 is over, it is time to think of a need which has been better met this year than ever before, but which is still far from being supplied as it ought to be. Improvements in transportation methods have made it possible to give the masses in the cities frequent outings in the country—not the spurious country of the suburban board-walk, merry-go-round and stale-beer "resorts," but the real country of grass and trees and flowers and rail fences and swimming holes and air unpolled by city odors.

All this has been made possible, but it has not been fully carried out. People who can afford to take vacations can get into the country, but those who must begin and end their outings between the rising and the setting of the sun have small chance of shaking

old Church will so work that "regard for the Crown may become ever stronger" is really too fanciful!

Emperor William has hitherto shown himself conceited—so conceited even as to parade himself as the head of the Church; but this is monumental conceit, to ask the Church to subordinate the affairs of God to the interest of his Crown. Yet he professes himself a disciple of the Man of Nazareth, who said: "To Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's!"

AMERICA AS A PEACEFUL WORLD POWER.

We Americans surely ought to and have a right to feel proud of the position which we achieved at the late Peace Conference at The Hague. We had to "achieve" our position, for it was the first time in history we ever appeared on the stage as a world power, and no one supposed that we should exercise any real influence there.

Yet, what was the outcome? Nothing less than this: That most of what was accomplished was due to American initiative and American persistence; that it was effected by pure intellectual power, and carried out in a wise, persuasive spirit. One effective cause of it was the harmony that obtained in the American delegation, and the conviction which they at least felt that something could be done. Hence we succeeded in carrying most of the proposals in which we were interested.

We are led to these reflections by the return home of Mr. Hollis, who was the secretary of the American commissioners, and who personally contributed a great deal to the happy outcome. He says:

We succeeded in having all the essential features of our permanent court of arbitration accepted, and arbitration must first become an established principle; then, by easy stages, will come disarmament. Mr. White was the adviser of the conference; he smoothed out all difficulties. The conference will mark an epoch in the history of international relations.

Now observe that if America ever has persistently advocated any principle in international diplomacy it surely has been that of arbitration. To have that principle adopted the first time America meets with European nations in council on an equal footing certainly redounds to her glory, and is a splendid omen for her beneficent career during the twentieth century.

AS TO OUR SOUTHERN FRIENDS.

The New York Journal has a friendly word for the South nearly every day. It commends the South's progress and material advancement and speaks encouragingly of her future.—Macon (Ga.) News.

Why should we not feel friendly toward every section, class or community of our common country?

For the South especially the Journal confesses a friendly feeling.

Has not the South contributed its quota to the greatness of the nation—in its material products, in the beauty of its women and the manhood of its men?

Has it not endured the curse of carpet-baggers? Has it not for years paid its proportion of \$150,000,000 annually in pensions, of which it receives not a cent?

And in spite of this has it not continued to contribute to the country's prosperity with its cotton, its sugar and its manufactures?

When the shackles were struck from a million slaves did not the South alone bear the burden of their altered lives and of the problem of their maintenance? Is it not to-day struggling alone with the race problem?

It is hard to be truly great with a broken back, yet, standing up grimly under its burden of disabilities after the war, the South compelled the admiration of the world.

Under difficulties the South has grown, and under difficulties it will continue to grow.

And when this great, big, strong, strapping section of the country stands up and points to this newspaper as its friend, it is our turn to make a bow and speak a piece.

SCHOOL FACILITIES ARE IMPROVING.

This morning 10,000 school teachers in Greater New York will begin to teach 400,000 young ideas how to shoot.

This will be a greater number of scholars than have ever before been accommodated in the school rooms of this city during a single term.

Last year there were many thousands of children unable to go to school owing to lack of facilities.

Owing to the unremitting fight on the part of the Journal, eight new school buildings have been made ready since the holidays, and will be thrown open this morning.

Consequently there will not be over 1,000 pupils unable to find seats. Of course many class rooms will be overcrowded, but in the course of a week or two it is thought there will be room for all.

But for the scarcity of steel material six more school buildings would have been ready for occupancy. When these are finished the Journal's fight will have been entirely won, and in future years only the normal increase of scholars will have to be provided for.

Read the Journal and Be Happy.

Editor of the New York Journal: I have read the Journal for the past four years, regarding it as the true voice of Democracy. From the start of the Philippine question, it strikes me that the Journal has always advocated the retention of the Islands. Am I right? It also strikes me that our party is a little hard up for issues for the coming campaign when it declares against keeping the Islands.

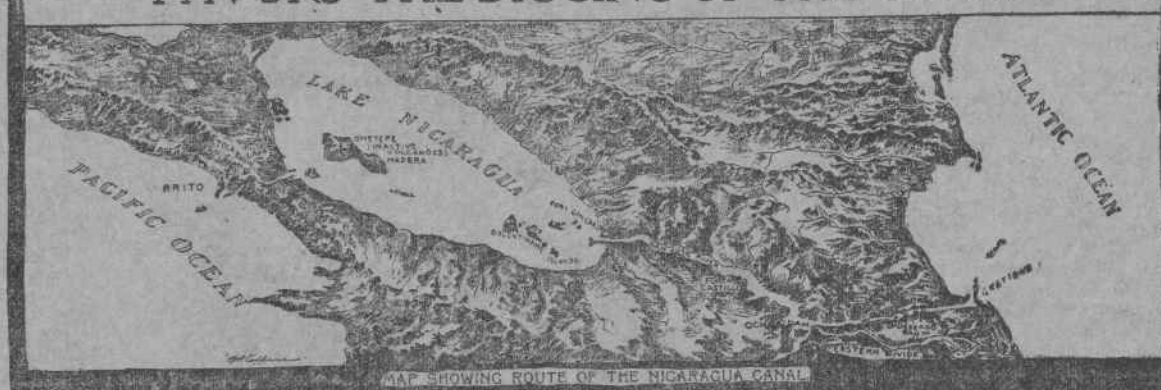
Now, to all fair-minded persons there can be no quibbling about the question.

The Democratic party, as I understand it, has declared against the policy of expansion. Now, what we all want is a straight-out-and-out editorial from the Journal as to just how you stand on this matter. Let us have it and make it straight from the shoulder, one way or the other. GEORGE HEATON.

No. 292 Central Park West, Sept. 5.

JOURNAL'S EXCLUSIVE REPORT OF NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION A SURPRISE TO WASHINGTON.

FULL REPORT OF NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION MADE PUBLIC EXCLUSIVELY BY THE JOURNAL, FAVORS THE DIGGING OF THE CANAL.



Work of the Commission a Knock Out for Those Who Have Been Opposing the Construction of the Big Channel. England's Possible Move.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The exclusive publication in the Journal to-day of the Nicaragua Canal Commission's report to the President, a document jealously guarded for many reasons—international ones among them—created surprise in official circles. The publication is regarded here as paralleling some of the Journal's accomplishments in the past in exclusively furnishing news of the first importance to the world, notably the full text of the Spanish-American peace treaty and the Red Book of Spain.

The Canal Commission's report was presented to the President by Admiral Walker some weeks ago. The President requested that the report be kept confidential, and all inquiries were referred to the White House. The State Department, an day Admiral Walker that the President himself would direct the release of this document of international importance.

Surveys of the isthmus have been made and general conclusions reached, but never before had a commission with one hundred scientists surveyed, tapped, bored and blasted the entire route proposed and made such an exhaustive report.

It is to-day regarded as unassailable. As the Journal's publication shows, the investigation penetrated to the remotest details and provided for every possible contingency that might arise from the elements and seismic disturbances, as well as from artificial causes. As proving that the day of theorizing is past, that the canal as an engineering problem is already solved and that the United States intends to construct the canal, the report is of transcendent value.

No Congressional representative in either House, no matter how desirous of assisting the Huntington Transcontinental Railroad in obstructive tactics, or the British companies which hold transportation franchises on the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua can stand up against the canal proposition when it appears for Congressional action.

The report, aside from the inevitable conclusion it points to, clearly shows that the new Commission authorized by Congress during its last days, the law creating it being hastily rushed through by Speaker Reed, is superfluous. The report exposes the motive charged by the Journal at the time—actuating the men who insisted on

its passage. The law creating the Commission is shown to be a mere dilatory expedient to serve the enemies of the canal as a breathing spell, in which to rally their forces, so signally routed by Senator Morgan during the last session.

The only reason advanced for creating the new Commission was that the Panama route should be examined, as it might prove to be quite as practicable as the Nicaragua. Admiral Walker explains that the Commission was instructed to examine all possible routes and did, as a matter of fact, investigate the Panama Company's pretensions works and suggested route. And to emphasize that fact, the report cordially thanks the manager of the Panama Company for the assistance and information he gave the Commission.

So important in its bearings is the Journal's exclusive publication of to-day that, in the British Government's next move in the Alaskan boundary negotiation will be a rider with Nicaragua canal significance. In other words, a revival of the discussion of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is expected within two weeks. The British Government intending to play off its claims under that treaty against the Alaskan negotiations.

MAYOR JONES PROCLAIMS HIS BELIEFS IN A POWERFUL SPEECH AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Mayor Jones delivered an address at Golden Rule Park this afternoon on the subject, "Why I Am a Candidate for Governor."

Mayor's address was heard by several thousand people, who enthusiastically applauded the speaker and his words. Mayor Jones reviewed at length the reasons which have induced him to make the race for the Governorship of Ohio on an independent ticket. He said:

"From the time of my reelection as Mayor I was in receipt of letters asking me to become a candidate for Governor. They came from laborers, organized and unorganized, from merchants, from professional men, and, in fact, from all classes.

"It seemed to me that it was not because I was possessed of a peculiar fitness for the place not common to many, but because chance and circumstances had made me a somewhat conspicuous representative of a great principle.

"Men are at this time more concerned than ever before in the matter of social justice, and are more than ever determined to bring it about, and the successful candidacy for the Mayorship of a man standing on a platform of equal opportunities for all and special privileges for none, appealed to them as a promise of better things to come.

Consequently, they turned expectantly to this successful candidate as a standard bearer for a larger campaign.

"However, I paid little attention to these requests, being determined to wait until evidence was forthcoming of a sufficiently wide diffusion of the non-partisan sentiment to warrant a contest. The matter of winning or losing did not disturb or elate me. What I wanted to know was whether or not the people were sufficiently earnest to engage in a campaign of real education. The letters kept coming, followed by certain delegations.

"At last, on July 29, I addressed the people of the State, announcing that for the purpose of testing the extent of the sentiment for an independent campaign I invited the securing of names by politicians. The work began immediately, and names flowed in. I saw that the sentiment was genuine and widespread, and on August 23 I formally accepted the people's nomination. I am therefore a candidate for the Governorship.

"I am a candidate because I believe the time is ripe for a demonstration that thousands of voters are sick of party bondage, disgusted with party life and are willing to vote their sentiments without instruction from bosses, machines or self-appointed leaders. I believe the people want only the opportunity, with a reasonable show of success, to show their thorough abhorrence of the whole machinery of partisan politics, and they will act up to their highest impulses. I am a candidate because I want it demonstrated in every hamlet and every city in Ohio that it is a crime for a community to give to a corporation or individual the right to grind profits out of the component parts of that

community. It is time that every organized community, township, town, county or State should own and operate every franchise, of every public utility, within its borders.

"I am a candidate because I want to see the best possible conditions given to labor, which produces all we have and enjoy, and which now gets so meagre a share of its production. And when I say 'best possible conditions' I mean giving labor the fairest approximation to what it produces, and the most beautiful circumstances of employment.

"I am a candidate because I want to see a new shuffle of the cards and deal in the State. I want to see employment given to the unemployed. I want to see all the powers of the State government directed to solving the problem of the hungry and the suffering.

"I want that this State shall act under a different motive than that of a slaveholder dealing with wretched prisoners. I want that the auction block—wherever he State sells and the contractor buys the labor of human beings at miserable prices—shall be abolished, and that work of convicts shall be directed to other purposes than that of producing commodities which compete with those produced by honest citizens.

"These are some of the reasons why I am a candidate. If we win—that is, if I am elected—something shall be done to these ends. But win or lose, we shall set win, for we shall have carried the higher gospel of political freedom, of equality and of brotherhood into every home, factory and field in the State. We shall have done much to bring in that new day which is as certain of realization as is the rising of to-morrow's sun."

DINKELSPIEL ADVICE FOR SOOPNOODLE. NAMELY, "VENT TO YORK."

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U S Soopnoodle would keep more pristine and less craziness by der inside of his head and he would be so der foolishness mit der foolishness he makes mit himself, yet.

Vell, anyhow, about yesterday Soopnoodle came py me and he set, "Dinky, you haf always been rust like vet you vas naive own brother to me, alnd id?"

"Vell," I set, "I haf nod a cent got, vet is der madder mit you?"

"Ach, my vife and leedle yuns!" set Soopnoodle, "my vife and leedle yuns! I vill hat to leef dem and vent to fight mit my country in der Philippines Islands behind der guns as much as possible. Id vas my doody to dit id, Diederich, id vas my doody."

"Vot der delfel vas, you talking about, Soopnoodle?" I set, "Haf you been again smooling somedings vich you haf sinec nod vake ub?"

"Vot," set Soopnoodle, mit der overdone making his siskers iddle, "delt you not read der news vich id is in der papers, vot aback about id? Negretary Heile look he is going to make some callings for more volunteers to heil Cheneral Otis chare his risks, alnd offer der Philippines Islands, and I haf determination to vent. To arms, vet! Ven I am gone, Diederich, vill you look after my vife and sefen leedle childrenkinds? Spend money on dem, Diederich, and education dem to be prafe citizens vile I am avay gedding as far behind der guns as I can. Doody calls me to der bloody field of battle and I expectation I vill leef on der 2:18 train dis afternoon."

"Soopnoodle," I set, "vare you in der late var vich id is now behind der acts?"

"Nein," set Soopnoodle.

"Vare you mit Luftemmen Hopsen ven he lef Tam Platt sidding on der Guffurnshorsh of der Empire State and stormed der hill vich is ofer behind der front bart of Sandy Dago?" I set.

"Nein," set Soopnoodle.

"Vare you mit Tetty Roozebeil ven he lef Tam Platt sidding on der Guffurnshorsh of der Empire State and stormed der hill vich is ofer behind der front bart of Sandy Dago?" I set.

"Nein," set Soopnoodle.

"Vare you mit Tetty Roozebeil ven he lef Tam Platt sidding on der Guffurnshorsh of der Empire State and stormed der hill vich is ofer behind der front bart of Sandy Dago?" I set.

in der open-faced pias vich der misery debarmet furnished to der prafe solchers?"

"Nein," set Soopnoodle.

"Dit you ofer sid down to a hot roasted subber of confused beef and yake up in der hospital a leedle later?"

"Id id nod haf dod pleasure," set Soopnoodle.

"Dit you ofer sid down to a hot roasted subber of confused beef and yake up in der hospital a leedle later?"

"Id vas a boll on my right shoulder vot interfeered mit my patriotissem lussid dme," set Soopnoodle.

"Vell, vet is id dot makes you so tam anxiety to answer der call of doody right now ad dme?" I set.

"Cheneral Charge Dewey and der Shimrock yacht racings," set Soopnoodle, vareing der most vorried loon on his face vot I efer saw outside of a political convention.

"Soopnoodle," I set, "der meaning vich you vas trying to make id is indescribable mit me. Vot vas you naughtymobbling ad?"

"I could haf set, 'vot vas you deling ad,' but dot would nod be up to dteness like 'vot vas you naughtymobbling ad,' forstays?"

"Id is so easy to comprehension der meaning ven you understand der simblidity of id," set Soopnoodle.

"Ven my vife she set she must haf a new dress to vatch der Dewey parading, mit, I thought vot a glorious ding id is to vent avay and fight for der lant you luff. Ven my vife she set she would also like a hat a red vife and green gown to vitness der yachting racings, and I looged in my pocketbook vich hat only yun tollar and sixty sefen cents in id, der flak of der sdars and sdripes seemed to vave ad me and beckon me to run avay an fight for id somevare vare der fighting vas nod too tem dangerous. Ven leedle Edid set by me dot she vanted a new felt hat mit a felder in id zvel feets long so dot she could vitness der parading, my heart almost broke because Cheneral Otis vas so lonelysome probe because I vanted to rush outd vax he be. Ven leedle Edid and all der rest of der leedle childrenkinds vanted new suids and yachting caps to vitness der parading I could hear doody calling mit a loud voice. Den I set to myself, 'Soopnoodle is retty for var id ere is no fighting in id! Vot to me is der Dewey parading and der Shimrock racings mit \$107 in my pocketbook von doody calls? To arms, vet! Diederich, I requisthan you to be a father to my leedle yuns and spend your money

on dem like a rich uncle vile I stand for der bloody field of battle on der 2:18 train right avay."

"Soopnoodle," I set, "your mentality rellingstone connection id is twisted. Id is nod doody vich you hear calling ad you. Id is your conscience trying to visper ad you to stop your tam lazyness and vent to vork—dot is vot id is! If you could spend your dme gedding up mit der lark and der alarm clock ad sigs thirty in der morning your vife would be in a position to buy a new dress and some sissies sissies to keep body and soul together vile she is vaiting sefen hours for der parading to pass in ten minutes. Eggscreise your choinis and your muscles mit some gort hart vork. Soopnoodle, and your habbiness vill gif you more enoyment."

Und den Soopnoodle exhibitioned der larchest chob lot of indickation vot I efer saw und he vailed avay mit id.

DIEDERICH DINKELSPIEL, per George V. Hobart.

Reincarnation a Bankrupt's Scheme.

Editor of the New York Journal:

A belief in reincarnation, Ella Wheeler Wilcox believes, is about the most convenient belief to have and to hold, and it well illustrates the irresponsible and reprehensible conduct of the dishonest bankrupt, who misuses his creditors' money and goes through the court to be purged of his debts, emerging therefrom a new man and competent and better equipped to repeat or improve on his formerascalities. It goes away with man's responsibilities and obligations to God and man, and enables man to separate the life which he owes to God from the life he leads on earth.

If man pursues a life on earth contrary to the divine principles of truth, and remembers not his accountability to God on earth, he need have no concern about the immortality of his soul, for surely, if his life is not so regulated as to discover and sustain by his earthly thoughts and acts the spirit of God on earth, how or by what means shall he be prepared to sustain a life in Heaven, where the laws of God are only known? If man claims that it is impossible to live up to the laws of God on earth, so much the worse for man.

Whenever man is able to alter or change or amend the laws of Heaven, then and then only, may man expect to find "a practical religious basis for human actions" other than those now imposed on him by the laws of God, and if man obeys them not, he must suffer the penalty, in loss of happiness in this and eternal life in the next world.

Pittsburg, E. R. DUTTON.